



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, January 9, 1897.

SIR: I regret that I am again unable to forward my regular detailed report of infectious disease in Japan by the present mail. I am, however, in a position to say that there is a decided improvement in sanitary conditions throughout the country, with the exception of the city of Tokyo, where the epidemic of smallpox is increasing, there having occurred, from December 30 to January 8, 573 cases and 63 deaths. The same disease is diminishing in Hiogo Ken (Kobe district), the report for the week ended January 2 showing but 67 cases and 39 deaths as against nearly double this number of both during several weeks immediately preceding.

A few cases of cholera, nearly all fatal, continue to occur in Tokyo and Yokohama. From December 30 to January 8 there were in the former city 2 cases and 2 deaths, and in the latter 1 case and 1 death.

Of the plague in Formosa I have no recent report.

Dysentery has remarkably diminished during the past two weeks throughout the Empire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Constantinople—Precautions taken to prevent the entry of bubonic plague from India.

[Report 167.]

The sanitary condition of Constantinople seems to be improving slightly, the death returns giving a smaller number of deaths caused from zymotic diseases. During the fortnight ended the 11th of January there were 8 scarlet fever deaths, 4 from measles, 16 from diphtheria, 16 from smallpox, and 9 from typhoid fever. There are many cases of influenza with localization in the lungs. The bones are so painful that the patient can not make the slightest movement without feeling severe pains. I have to state that a physician contracted diphtheria while attending two children affected with the same disease. He recovered after the injection of the antidiphtheretic serum (Roux).

Bombay sanitary news is alarming, and the International Sanitary Commission has taken new steps in order to prevent the spread of bubonic pest in Turkey. I regret to state that in spite of the decisions of the above-mentioned commission, Bassorah, as well as all the right coast of the Persian Gulf, is not at all defended. Not only is there no lazaretto in which passengers could undergo their quarantine; not only is it difficult to establish one, but the decision taken to repulse the ships coming from contaminated places will oblige passengers to land where no officials of any kind will be to prevent them. The coast is so large and communications between the two seashores are so frequent that a little fleet could hardly prevent the communications. We must not forget that cholera was raging on that seashore during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, and nobody was aware of the existence there of the epidemic.